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EXTRACTS FROM OLD NEWSPAPERS.

GARLAND C. BROADHEAD, Columbia, Mo.

The Missouri Intelligencer and Boonslick Advertiser was published at Franklin, Howard county, Missouri from April, 1819, until January 16, 1826, when it was moved to Fayette; Patton and Holladay were its publishers. May 4, 1830, it was moved to Columbia, Mo. Its name was changed to Columbia Patriot Dec. 12, 1835. Soon after 1840 its name was changed to Missouri Statesman and under this name was edited by Col. Wm. F. Switzer for fifty years.

The items concerning war with Indians in Illinois are taken from the Advertiser and Intelligencer. A few of these items are referred to in the "Encyclopedia of Missouri History," St. Louis, 1901.

GARLAND C. BROADHEAD.

Columbia, Mo., Aug., 1909.

A treaty was concluded on the 31st of July between Col. August Chouteau and Col. Benjamin Stephenson, commissioners on the part of the United States and the chiefs and warriors of the Kickapoo tribe. The Kickapoos have ceded all lands south of the Wabash and also the following tract, viz: Beginning on the Wabash at the upper corner of the cession of 1809, thence northwest to the line separating Indiana and Illinois, thence with said line to the Kankakee river; thence down the same to the Illinois river, and with the line of that river to its confluence with the Mississippi; thence

Boonslick
Advertiser
Aug. 27. 1819

in a direct line to the Vincennes tract; thence on western and northern boundaries of their former cession to the beginning, containing between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 acres. They receive in exchange a tract of land on the Osage river, west of the contemplated boundary of the proposed state of Missouri, and will remove there immediately. They are also to receive an annuity of \$2,000 for fifteen years, to be paid to them at their village on the Osage. By this treaty the disputed claim to the Sangamon country is extinguished, and a tract acquired to which the title of the Kickapoos was indisputable.

Boonslick
Intelligencer
and
Advertiser
Feb. 12, 1831

The Menominee chiefs have arrived at Washington to settle the boundaries between themselves and the emigrant New York Indians who have settled among them.

April 28, 1826

The steamboat Lawrence from the Upper Mississippi brings news of Indian murders; Francis Methode, wife and 3 children were murdered at the Sugar camp seven miles from Prairie du Chien, on West side of the Mississippi. The news was brought by a Winnebago Indian who had gone there to sell some ducks, and he found the hut burned down. Col. Morgan immediately dispatched soldiers under command of Lt. Cols. Scott & Clark with a few citizens & Indians. They found that the murders had been committed. Articles of the family were found on a foot path leading towards the Mississippi, where the Winnebagoes had encamped a few days ago.

Several Winnebagoes have been apprehended and 12 committed to the county jail, who are supposed to be accessory to the murder.

Intelligencer
and
Advertiser
July 19, 1827

The Winnebagoes commenced hostilities on 24 June. A party of Warriors murdered and scalped two men and a child. A woman escaped. On June 30 two keel boats returning

from St. Peters were attacked by Indians 4 miles below Prairie du Chien. The Indians boarded the boat. The engagement lasted 3 hours and 2 were killed and 6 wounded of these on the boat. Probably a dozen Indians were killed. A few miles below another boat was attacked, but there was not much harm done.

Information was received that the settlement at Prairie du Chien had been broken up and that the inhabitants had fled to the fort for safety. People have also left the mining region. Other information is, that war messages had been sent to the Lake Michigan Indians, inviting them to take up the tomahawk against the United States. Gen. Cass had visited Winnebago and Fox River and the Wisconsin and when half down the latter hostile appearances were observed. Thence down they were not friendly.

The Militia of Prairie du Chien (60 men) have been called out but are poorly armed. Those of Fever River have also organized and 100 marched to Prairie du Chien. The Winnebagoes have always been turbulent and uneasy. Gen. Atkinson is preparing to send a Military force there. Gen. Wm. Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has sent an Express to the Sac & Fox to withdraw their people from among the others and move to the country west of the Mississippi. Gen. Atkinson sent an expedition to the Upper Mississippi with Col. Morgan, Majs. Kitchen and Kearney. The presence of troops is needed, the Indians will keep more quiet.

Gen. Gaines, in a letter to Gov. Reynolds of June 5, says in a conference with the Sac Indians, that they disavowed any intention of hostility, and insisted that they had never sold the lands in dispute; and that they would continue to occupy them.

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June 25, 1831

They were informed that they must move to the lands on the west side of the Mississippi. The conference ended. The next morning Gen. Gaines learned that the Sacs had invited the Winnebagoes and the Kickapoos to join them. He forthwith called on Gov Reynolds for a battalion of mounted men. The Indians will be compelled to go west of the Mississippi, unless they move of their own accord.

Advertiser
and
Intelligencer
Aug. 20, 1831

The atrocious feeling which the British band of Sacs and Foxes have cherished against the whites of the Upper Mississippi has again broken out. A band of Menomonees at Prairie du Chien was attacked in the night while asleep and 24 were massacred on the spot. Ten wounded escaped into houses of the citizens. More than one half of those killed were women and children.

Advertiser
and
Intelligencer
May 26, 1832

Two hundred and seventy-five mounted men under Maj. Stillman were attacked by hostile Indians on Sycamore creek 30 miles from Dixons Ferry. On the 14th Maj. Stillman meeting a party of Indians attacked them, killing 2 and took 2 prisoners. He pursued until he came up with another party carrying a red flag who fled into a swamp, Maj. S. following. A large party arose and fired. Maj. S. ordered a retreat. The Indians followed for several miles. On Tuesday the militia at Dixon's ferry, amounting to 1200 men were paraded to bury the dead. Prior to the engagement the regulars and militia had formed a junction at Rock Island, and Gen. Atkinson was invested with the entire command. The Militia under Gen. Whiteside were mostly mounted and proceeded to Dixon's ferry by land. Gen. Atkinson with 300 regulars and 300 militia ascended to the rapids of Rock River in boats. He must have been about 30 miles from Dixon's Ferry. As proof of rapidity of Indian movements, a run-

ner from Black Hawk, bearing news of the defeat of the Militia, to the Missouri Indians arrived at Des Moines Rapids 24 hours before the express sent by Gov. Reynolds.

The Indians removed from their first place at the Prophets village on Rock River to a place 30 miles up. The Illinois troops have been ordered to meet Gen. Atkinson on Rock River near the Indian Camp. The U. S. troops are to be transported from Rock Island to Galena and march from thence to a designated point. They include about 350 soldiers. The Indians are reported to number from 500 to 700. The Indians stand on the defensive but threaten resistance if an attempt is made to remove them or to seize the Prairie du Chien murderers. The fear is that the Indians will retreat along the settlements and commit outrages.

*Intelligencer and
Advertiser
May 12, 1832*

Letters received in St. Louis from Hennepin on Illinois river, state that on May 21 a party arrived there from Indian Creek where they had buried 15 men, women and children, whom the Indians had killed and mutilated on the day before. Two young women 17 years old were taken by the Indians* as prisoners, their father and mother having been murdered.

*Advertiser and
Intelligencer
June 2, 1832*

The party were said to number 30 and were probably Pottawatomies. The massacre took place about 25 miles from Hennepin and the Indians were divided into small parties & spreading devastation in every direction. Gen. Atkinson had joined Gen. Whitesides at Dixons ferry. On 22 Whiteside's Brigade of 1400 men was dispatched up Sycamore creek to pursue the Indians trail and if possible to compel them to submission. Gen. Atkinson had determined to maintain his present position to prevent the falling back of the Sauks. He was 40 to 50

*Misses Hall

miles from them. The citizens of Pekin are much alarmed on account of a band of Kickapoos being seen at the head of the Mackinac.

Provisions are very scarce to people in that neighborhood, owing to failure of crops and destruction by Indians and have not enough to last ten days. They cannot fish for want of arrows and men to protect them, and some have not even provisions for one day.

Another letter gives a better report of Maj. Stillman's defeat. Out of 32 missing, all have returned but 13. Eleven were found and buried leaving 2 missing. The dead were cut and mangled in a most shocking manner, hearts cut out, heads cut off and other indignities. One was found with head nearly off embraced in the arms of an Indian who had been shot through the body, but had not the strength to tomahawk the man who shot him.

Gen. Atkinson and the Governor are together and moving on the Indians who have escaped, burning and destroying property in their retreat. On the 18th a scouting party commanded by F. Stahl set forth from Galena through the country supposed to be occupied by the Indians. They went about 50 miles when they were suddenly attacked from an ambuscade of Indians. The whites had passed the ambush when the Indians arose and fired. The Indians were painted green and lay concealed in the grass on a slight declivity. One man was instantly killed, and two others had their clothes pierced by bullets. After the first fire, as the Indians seemed to be of greater number, the whites fled and returned to Galena.

Advertiser
and
Intelligencer
June 16, 1832

Two companies of United States troops arrived yesterday at St. Louis under command of Col. Davenport, on the steamboat Otto from Ft. Leavenworth and will proceed up the Illinois River on steamboats Carolina and Winnebago. Two others under command of Gen.

Brady arrived at Galena on 3d inst. destined for Gen. Atkinson's headquarters.

The two young women taken prisoners* have been rescued through means of friendly Winnebagoes and by paying a ransom of \$2000 worth of goods. It is reported that the Indians are massed on an Island formed by the Four lakes.

From St. Louis of date June 19 we have information from the Army Headquarters, Gen. Atkinson has been at Ottawa (Whitesides forces disbanded) leaving Col. Taylor in command at Dixons ferry where there were about 200 Militia who had volunteered to remain till the new levy arrived. About a week since Gov. Reynolds arrived at foot of the rapids where Maj. Horn of Morgan county had built a small stockade of stone houses, called Fort Wilburne or Fort Deposite. To this place Atkinson and his staff arrived. The Militia were coming in every day. About 3000 had arrived and numbers were known to be on their way. The whole number was expected to exceed 4000 which together with the regular troops (about 500) and the Indians who had volunteered or been obliged to take sides. The militia were to be mustered into service under Gen. Atkinson so soon as field officers were elected. It was said that Gen. Atkinson had offered to Gen. Brady his choice to command regulars troops or militia and he had accepted the former. A considerable number of Winnebagoes, Menomonees, Sioux and Kaskaskia Indians had joined our army. Orders were given to re-occupy Fort Dearborn, and under the friendly relation existing with the Pottawatomies, Gen. Atkinson has made what use he could of them and employed them to purchase the female prisoners (Misses Hall). Wapaneetha with seven men returned from this service, (the Winnebagoes being successful in securing the release)

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June 23, 1833

*Misses Hall

and report Black Hawk's Camp to be at or near the Four lakes at head of Rock river where he said he would wait the issue of a battle. Gen. Atkinson supposes that Black Hawk has about 2000 warriors, and are in a strong position. They have their women and children and horses with them. Two hundred of the warriors are full blooded Sauks. Their camp is inaccessible on every side except through a narrow muddy pass, otherwise surrounded by swamps. It is a little above the junction of White water creek with Rock River and between the two streams. A Dunkard with very long beard was killed by the Indians although he was warned of their being in his way, but he would not stop but kept on and was killed.

Advertiser
and
Intelligencer
Jan. 30. 1832

Citizens of Fulton, Tazewell and Peoria counties Ill. were the greatest sufferers. The main army has moved to the vicinity of the Indian Camp. The Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies are unusually saucy and turbulent and seem disposed to join the hostile Sauks. The frontier people are much harassed and cannot do much plowing or planting. In the battle of May 14 Maj. Stillman commanded. His force was ordered out by the Governor to make discoveries and to act as rangers. They left the main army at Dixons ferry in the morning with 5 days provisions. Spies and flank guards are out. He halted at Old Man's creek on Rock River an hour before sundown.

Some had unsaddled their horses and turned them out to graze, and the flank guard had come in. Eight or ten men on horses were seen on a hill two or three miles off, but could not tell who they were. Without waiting for orders, a number of men mounted and gave chase. They came up with them and both began firing. Three Indian ponies were killed and three Indians taken prisoners. Gridley came towards camp waved his sword and called for aid. Maj. Still-

man with the main force started in tolerable order for 3 or 4 miles. The Indians that had escaped had fallen back. Capt Eads advanced and conversed with them. He proceeded over the bluff, saw the main body, wheeled and returned to his company and gave notice. No white flag was seen, nor any conversation held by him with the Indians as the papers have stated. The Indians poured fire from the whole line, which was nearly a mile in length. The troops fell back in tolerable good order across a slough in the prairie. It was soon night. The men then retreated in some disorder. Not many were killed until they retreated beyond the encampment and across Old Man's creek. Here Capt. Barns of Fulton county and some others made a tolerable stand. The Indians several times nearly succeeded in surrounding them.

The Indians were 4 to 1 of the whites, part on horses, part on foot, well armed and well disciplined. They followed the troops on retreat 8 or 10 miles.

By 12 to 1 O'clock at night the foremost reached the main army, killed 11, wounded 4. The main army under Gen. Whiteside at 12 next day went to the field of action without provisions except parched corn and very poor fresh beef. They buried the dead and found 5 dead Indians, one who appeared to be a chief was dressed in Indian costume and tied to a tree and sitting with 3 scalps on his lap.

This was construed as a challenge that one Indian could fight 3 white men. The troops destroyed a number of canoes, 40 buffalo robes, took a quantity of provisions and returned to headquarters.

The St. Louis Republican of June 26 states that the Militia have had several skirmishes with the Indians. On night of the 15th, a scouting party of 42 men Capt. Snyder in command were encamped at Kellogg's grove 30 miles southeast of Galena. A sentinel was fired on

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June 30, 1832

by the Indians, who with the other sentinels left their posts and the whole party lay upon their arms the remainder of the night. The Indians stole one of the horses and in the morning their trail was pursued for several miles when it was found that they had dispersed for concealment. Four were trailed for 20 miles and were overtaken just as they had prepared breakfast, which they abandoned together with the stolen horses. The Indians took a circuitous route and got on their back trail, were followed for ten miles and overtaken and all four were killed, although they fought with desperation. Capt. Snyder had one man (Wm. B. Mecomsen) mortally wounded for whom a litter was made and the company continued on their return march. When within 4 miles of Kellogg's Grove 5 men belonging to the Company entered a ravine and were fired on by about 40 Indians. Two were killed and one slightly wounded. The Indians then directed their fire on the main body of the Company which was at the time in some disorder.

The Company retreated about 80 yards, rallied, and returned a brisk fire which forced the Indians to retreat into the thick woods. No further loss was sustained. Several Indians are said to have been killed. At the beginning of the attack a chief mounted on a fine white horse was seen in front encouraging and exciting the Indians to the fight. Shortly after, the horse was seen without the rider.

On 15th five men were killed in sight of Fort Hamilton, a small stockade on the Peekuto lakes. On the following day, Gen. Dodge with a small party went in pursuit of the Indians, 11 of whom were found about 3 miles from the fort and killed all of them. A chief who was with the Indians is said to have been shot by Gen. Dodge with a pistol. Three of the whites were badly wounded, but no lives lost.

On the 11th Capt. Stephenson's Company from Galena, while upon a scout (on Apple River) was fired upon by Indians in ambush, number unknown, but two men were killed and Capt. Stephenson seriously wounded.

After Dodge's men had killed the 11 Indians, the Menominees under command of Col. Hamilton, who had been in search of the same party came up and commenced a most inhuman butchery of the dead bodies. They cut them to pieces, tore out their hearts and ate them raw and bleeding.

About a year ago a party of Menomonies were killed at Prairie du Chien, by Sauks and Foxes which is in part the cause of the present war between the Indians and whites and which urges the Menominees to be our allies.

We understand that all the Sioux taken across the river by Col. Hamilton after having received new guns, ammunition &c deserted him without giving reason. When St. Boat Caroline left headquarters at Ft. Wilborn, the army under Gen. Atkinson consisting of about 3000 mounted militia and 500 regulars on foot had taken up their line of march for the main body (at the 4 Lakes) distant about 100 miles. Gov. Reynolds accompanied the army and has appointed R. Holmes Commissionary U. S. A. one of the staff. Gen. Atkinson has also appointed Thos. Brown, of Ill. Volunteers, one of his aids.

Richard Gentry Maj. Gen. 3 Div. Mo. Militia issued an order dated Columbia Mo., June 25-1832 stating that the Governor had required him to raise and organize 1000 mounted volunteers for defense of the northern frontier and to organize them into regiments of 500 each.

In pursuance he had an organization in five companies in Boone, 2 in Callaway, 2 in Montgomery, the 1st Regiment. The 2d shall consist of 2 from Marion, one from Ralls one from

Pike, one from Monroe, two from Lincoln and 2 from St. Charles.

A battle was fought with Indians near Kellogg's Grove by a party of Spies under Maj. Dement. The next day after his arrival he heard that the Indians were in the neighborhood. He took 20 to 30 volunteers to reconnoitre. They soon came upon the enemy, who seemed to be in large force. He lost some of his party before the remainder of his company could reach him. There was quite a skirmish but the horses were so unmanageable on account of yells and noises, that it was impossible to form a line. Yet under all these disadvantages, a number of Indians were killed. Maj. D. lost 5 men and 20 horses killed. Nine dead Indians were found.

June 29

Three men at work in a corn field near Cinnaway mound were attacked and two were killed. Maj. Stephenson immediately started from Galena with 30 men to pursue the Indians. With a forced march he reached the place and found James Boxtey, and John Thompson killed and scalped, the heart of Thompson had been taken out. Men were left to bury them. The others pursued and tracked them to the bank of the Mississippi where it was found that they had crossed in a canoe. Having no means of crossing the company returned to Galena.

There seemed to have been 5 Indians.

An army of two brigades are on the waters of Apple River, one to report to Gen. Dodge.

Advertiser
and
Intelligencer
July 2

Reports are that between Buffalo Grove and Kellogg's Grove were seen 3 large fresh Indian trails, apparently a day or so old. All lead S. S. W. and N. N. E.

The War Department has issued an order for the concentration at Chicago of 100 men of the Regular Army from Seaboard and Lake

Garrisons. Gen. Scott has been empowered to call for such militia force from neighboring States as he may need. The plan will be a combined movement of troops under Gen. Scott and Gen. Atkinson from Chicago and the Mississippi to attack the Indians on both sides. Gen. Scott has orders to reduce them to an unconditional submission and not to cease while any hostiles are left east of the Mississippi. The surrender of Black Hawk and his principal chiefs as hostages is made indispensable.

The Mo. Republican has this from Gen. Atkinson's army. The army had arrived at White Water above the river of the 4 Lakes, where the main forces of the Indians are. On appearance of the army the Indians changed their position and were supposed to have taken shelter in a swamp eight miles from their former encampment and within a few miles of Gen. Atkinson. On morning of the 7th during a heavy fog one of the sentinels belonging to the main army was shot down. Gen. Dodge with a strong detachment was sent to the opposite side of Rock River to cut off their retreat, and it was expected that a very short time would bring them to surrender. Another letter says that the Indians were dispersing in every direction. The regular troops they will not face. Another letter from Galena of July 10 says, The Army had moved in 3 divisions, Gen. Dodge and Posey on the left wing, Alexander's brigade in the centre, and Gen. Atkinson on the right. Posey's brigade with 250 volunteers from the mines marched from Hamiltons about July 1. The 4 Lakes being 80 miles off we heard nothing. Between Galena and Wisconsin there is no force to arrest the Indians. The lower country is pretty well surrounded, but there is room for the savages to break in this direction.

Two companies from Union and Jackson counties Ill. arrived a few days ago, somewhat reduced by long marches. They will cooperate

with us until further orders. Some are today N. W. 20 miles where Indian trails were seen yesterday. Col. March has gone with 40 wagon loads of provisions towards Posey and Dodge's army. (An express had arrived at Fayette from Ft. Pike with letters from Gen. Means requesting reenforcements of men immediately.) Capt. Mose Com 2 at fort had received a letter from Capt. Pilcher Agt. of the Sac and Fox. He thinks our frontiers should be strongly guarded; the sooner the better. Black Hawk had crossed to this side and would be joined by Indians at Flint Hills about 750 in number, which united would make 1500 warriors. Gen. Hughes Agt of Sacs and Foxes was at Fort Pike on the 4th inst. from a tour of examination among the different tribes of the frontier. Gen. H. believes an alliance exists between Ioways, Sacs, Foxes and Winnebagoes, and that a desperate struggle will result, the brunt of which will fall on the frontiers of Missouri. Many of the Indians on the West side of the river have relatives belonging to Black Hawk's army and they keep up a constant communication.

**Advertiser
and
Intelligencer**
July 28, 1832

The Indian war for the present is at an end. Gen. Atkinson found no one at The Four Lakes. It is supposed that the Indians have made for the Chippeway country. Gen. A. intends to pursue them.

Detached parties have been sent 60 miles from Ft. Pike but saw no signs of Indians; men are all well. From Prairie du Chien Aug. 2, 1832. Lt. Kingsbury who commanded the guard on St. Boat Warren, from up the river, reports that 40 miles up he saw Sacs and Foxes, a large number. They hoisted a white flag, but would not send a canoe towards the steam-boat. He told them, if they would not do so he would fire on them, and he did. Probably 5 were killed. They appeared to be much alarmed by the six pounders.

Lt. K. saw a few horses. He went to the Sioux at Prairie aux Isles to notify them that the Sacs and Foxes were expected to cross into their country. We did not want to fight, but to prevent their crossing until the army could come up with them. One hundred and fifty Sioux immediately started down the river and pursued the steamboat, while she was scraping her boilers, a little above Wabashaw prairie. They must have heard the firing of the Six Pounder.

A half Winnebago was sent by Lt. Kingsbury to Wabashaw to let him know the Sacs and Foxes had arrived upon the Mississippi. The St. Boat Warrior was sent back with an additional guard and two Mackinac boats, to intercept their crossing support the Sioux and communicate with Gen. Atkinson who may now be on the Mississippi with 1600 men.

Black Hawk's army is in a state of sordid wretchedness. He and his warriors are supposed to be retreating up the Mississippi and have left their women and children at the mercy of the whites. These helpless beings descended the Wisconsin in canoes, many of which were upset and a number of lives lost. The sub agent at Prairie du Chien says that the women and children who reached there were almost starved and naked. Some children so much reduced as to be doubtful if they could be restored. They were well received and humanely treated.

Later Per St. Boat Wm. Wallace.

No additional intelligence. The following was from Galena Aug. 6—Having just returned from the Seat of War. The whole army under Gen. Atkinson embracing the brigades of Posey, Henry and Alexander and Squadron of Gen. Dodge have crossed to the North side of the Wisconsin at Helena on 28 and 29th ult. They took up a line of march to the north in order

to intersect the Indian trail. At 5 miles the great trail was discovered leading North of West, towards the Mississippi and supposed to be about four days old. Gen. Atkinson observing the direction knew that he would have to move rapidly in order to overtake them before they would cross the Mississippi and hence he made forced marches, leaving baggage wagons and incumbrances. The trail led between the Wisconsin bluffs and the Kickapoo river on one continued series of mountains. As soon as they reached a high and almost perpendicular summit they had to descend on the other side to the base of another. Deep ravines and muddy banks separated these hills. The hills and valleys were also heavily timbered with underbrush, thorn and prickly ash.

Notwithstanding this, the army gained and the tedious march created no murmur. On 4th night from Helena an old Sac was discovered by our spies and he informed them that the main body had on that day gone to the Mississippi, intending to cross on the next day—Aug. 2—Horses were nearly broken down, men nearly exhausted. Gen. A. ordered a rest for a few hours (it being 8 A. M.) intending to start at 2 P. M. for the Miss. river 10 miles distant. At that hour bugles sounded and soon all were on the march. Gen. Dodge's Squadron (in front). Infantry next, Gen. Henry's brigade next, Gen. Alexander's next, Gen. Posey's the rear guard. Gen. Dodge called for 20 spies who soon started ahead. After going about 5 miles one of the spies came back announcing that they had come in sight of the enemy's picket guard. The celerity of the march was quickened. In a few minutes firing commenced at 500 yards ahead of the front, and between our spies and the Indian pickets. The Indians were driven from hill to hill and kept up a tolerably brisk fire from every commanding situation, but

being routed from their hiding places they retreated to their main body on the river. Gen. Atkinson ordered Gen. Alexander and Gen. Posey to form the right wing and march to the river above the Indian encampment and move down, so as to prevent retreat up the river. Gen. Henry formed the left wing and marched in the main trail. The U. S. and Gen. Dodge's Squadron of the mining troops marched in the centre.

In this order, the troops descended an almost perpendicular bluff into a low heavily timbered valley with sloughs, ravines and old logs innumerable. Gen. Henry was the first up and opened a heavy fire. The enemy routed from their first hiding place sought others. Gen. Dodge and U. S. troops were soon into action and with Gen. Henry's men rushed upon the enemy and killed all in their way, except a few who swam a slough of the Mississippi 150 yards wide. During this time, Gen. Alexander and Gen. Posey were marching down the river when they fell in with another part of the enemy's army, and killed and routed all who opposed them.

The battle lasted over 3 hours.

About 50 women and children were taken prisoners, and some were accidentally killed. When the Indians were driven to the banks of the Mississippi several hundreds of women and children plunged into the river trying to escape by diving, but few escaped the sharp shooters. It is supposed that the Indian loss was 150. Our loss in killed and wounded 27. Some Indians had crossed before our arrival and a prisoner states that Black Hawk, while the battle waxed warm, stole off and passed up on the east side of the river. If he did, he took nothing with him, as his valuable certificate of good character and of his having fought bravely against the United States in the last

war &c, signed by British officers, were found on the battle ground. It is the general impression that the Sacs would be glad to conclude a peace on almost any terms we would propose.

On 4th a party of Sioux came into camp and begged to go on the back trail and have a fight with the Sacs.

On same day the army started down the river to Prairie du Chien, distant about 40 miles.

Gen. Atkinson with Gen. Dodge and Posey and U. S. infantry arrived at the Prairie on the evening of the 4th on board of St. boat Warrior. The Winnebagoes are daily bringing Sac prisoners and scalps. On that day a party of 15 from Cassville under command of Capt. Price fell upon a fresh Sac trail, making towards the Mississippi. They soon came up with them and killed and took 12 prisoners. Gen. Scott and staff left Galena for Prairie du Chien.

**Advertiser
and
Intelligencer
Oct. 6**

We learn that on the 16th ult. a treaty was concluded with the Winnebagoes by which they ceded to the United States, all lands south and southeast of Wisconsin and Fox River of Green Bay amounting to nearly 5000000 acres for which they received \$10,000 for 27 years. A school to be established and maintained for the same period, near Prairie du Chien, at an annual cost of not over \$3,000. 6 agriculturists, 12 yoke of oxen, agricultural implements &c, to be provided for them, annual expense to be \$2500. The U. S. grant to the Winnebagoes part of a tract west of the Mississippi called the "Neutral Ground" extending 40 miles upon the Mississippi and running back 76 miles. The Winnebagoes to surrender 9 of the nation on account of committing murders; annuities to be withheld until the surrender is made.

A treaty was also made with the Sacs and Foxes; they cede to the U. States a part of the

country extending along the Mississippi for 300 miles and 35 miles west. A reservation of 20 miles square is made in favor of the Indians to embrace the principle villages on the Iowa. A blacksmith shop to be maintained among them for 30 years. Some provision for immediate use of destitute women and children, and 6000 bushels of corn to be delivered April next.

The U. S. to pay them \$20,000 for 30 successive years. The following hostages to be kept in confinement during pleasure of the President; Black Hawk and his two sons, the Prophet, his brothers and sons, and several others. The hostile band to be merged in the nation, and no chief of Black Hawk's party to be permitted to exercise any authority whatever among them. Black Hawk is now a prisoner in irons at Jefferson Barracks; the other 9 hostages are in company for good behavior of the rest of the tribe.

His Hawkship was followed by a party of Winnebagoes, who seem to want to fight where they can get the best pay, and captured with about 50 followers. He is probably about 48 years old. It is said that some years ago, he fell in with a white lady and offered droves of ponies &c for her, but none were accepted. One of his sons fell in love with and captured the Misses Hall, after murdering the family, and reserved a lock of hair.

Black Hawk and his son, the Prophet and his son and other hostages waited on the President on 26 April. He told them that they must repair to Fort Monroe and be content until he gave them permission to return to their homes, that the terms of their detention depended on the conduct of the respective tribes and they would not be restored to their family until the stipulations of the treaty had been complied with by their people. The Prophet replying said "That they expected to return immedi-

Paper of
May 25, 1832

ately to their people, the war grew out of an attempt to raise provisions where they supposed they had a right to; That they had lost many of their people as well as the whites. The tribes are now exposed to attacks of their enemies."

Black Hawk added, "That they considered that like Keokuk they had come to visit the President and like him would be permitted to return home. The President told them he was aware of the disasters leading to the war. It was not necessary to look back to them. He now wished the observance of peace to prevent the frontier from being stained with blood of its inhabitants. They need feel no uneasiness about their own women and children. They should not suffer from their enemies, the Sioux and Menomonees. He meant to compel the red men to be at Peace with each other as well as their white neighbors. That the person they attempted to contend with was equally able to protect the peaceful and punish the violent and when they seem disposed quietly and in good faith to observe the terms of peace then they would be restored to their families.

The prophet is supposed to be the instigator of mischief and he assumed to be principal in the interview.

June 22, 1833

Keokuk has solicited the release of the prisoners and they may probably leave Fortress Monroe next week, visit the chief cities and return home.

Sept. 27, 1833

Black Hawk arrived at Rock Island, pitched his tent on the banks of the Mississippi near the Agency. Next morning Keokuk and the other chiefs with many of their young men arrived, for the purpose of receiving him. They encamped in front of Black Hawk's tent on the opposite side of the river. A number of canoes were lashed together to convey the warriors to the other shore. A flag was hoisted and the

sound of a muffled drum was heard as the signal for departure. Keokuk and his chiefs moved slowly in front and on reaching the shore formed in a sort of a hollow square. Keokuk then delivered an address and said "The Great Spirit has been kind to them. He had listened to their petitions. He had granted their request, and they ought all to be thankful. They had petitioned their great Father to release Black Hawk, and the other prisoners, and he has now sent them home to enjoy their liberty. The Great Spirit has changed the heart of the old chief and given him a good one and sent him back to his friends. Let the past be buried deep in the earth. Whilst his heart was wrong he had done many very bad things, but he hoped now, after having traveled throughout many of the big towns, where he had been before, now he could see the folly of his past conduct and would know how to govern himself in future. Keokuk then advanced with folded arms, sedately to the tent of Black Hawk—shook hands with him and took a seat to his right; the others followed, shook hands and were seated. After which the line moved slowly and each took the Hawk by the hand. Not a word was spoken until all had presented themselves. Keokuk then broke silence and each congratulated the other. Many of them had lost friends in battle, and the thought brought tears. Before them was the chief who had caused all this. The tear of sorrow and heart throbbed for their deceased, but there was no word of censure, nor a whisper of reproach for the chief also had lost friends and power. The time was when he stood high in the councils of the nation, but now the situation was different.